

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Please amend claim 1 and 17 to read as follows:

Listing of Claims:

1. (currently amended) A lithium secondary battery comprising:
an electrode unit produced by winding or laminating a positive electrode and a negative electrode via a separator, said positive electrode comprising positive electrode active substance comprising lithium manganese oxide, said negative electrode comprising negative electrode active substance comprising at least one material selected from the group consisting of amorphous carbonaceous material and graphitized carbonaceous material, and

a non-aqueous electrolytic solution containing a lithium compound as an electrolyte, wherein a cumulative concentration of water (H_2O) released from both of said positive electrode and said negative electrode in relation to the weight of said electrode unit, exclusive of weight of current collectors, is suppressed to 5,000 ppm or lower in case of heating both electrodes at 25 to 200°C and to 1,500 ppm or lower in case of heating said electrodes at 200 to 300°C.

2. (original) The lithium secondary battery according to Claim 1, wherein said lithium compound is lithium hexafluorophosphate.

3. (original) The lithium secondary battery according to Claim 1, wherein a lithium manganese oxide containing lithium and manganese as main components and having a cubic system spinel structure is used as the positive electrode active substance.

4. (original) The lithium secondary battery according to Claim 2, wherein a lithium manganese oxide containing lithium and manganese as main components and having a cubic system spinel structure is used as the positive electrode active substance.
5. (previously presented) The lithium secondary battery according to Claim 1, wherein a graphitized carbon fiber is used as the negative electrode active substance.
6. (previously presented) The lithium secondary battery according to Claim 2, wherein a graphitized carbon fiber is used as the negative electrode active substance.
7. (previously presented) The lithium secondary battery according to Claim 3, wherein a graphitized carbon fiber is used as the negative electrode active substance.
8. (original) The lithium secondary battery according to Claim 1, which has a battery capacity of 2 Ah or more.
9. (original) The lithium secondary battery according to Claim 2, which has a battery capacity of 2 Ah or more.
10. (original) The lithium secondary battery according to Claim 3, which has a battery capacity of 2 Ah or more.
11. (original) The lithium secondary battery according to Claim 4, which has a battery capacity of 2 Ah or more.
12. (original) The lithium secondary battery according to Claim 1, which is used in an electric automobile or a hybrid electric automobile.

13. (original) The lithium secondary battery according to Claim 2, which is used in an electric automobile or a hybrid electric automobile.

14. (original) The lithium secondary battery according to Claim 3, which is used in an electric automobile or a hybrid electric automobile.

15. (original) The lithium secondary battery according to Claim 4, which is used in an electric automobile or a hybrid electric automobile.

16. (original) The lithium secondary battery according to Claim 5, which is used in an electric automobile or a hybrid electric automobile.

17. (currently amended) A lithium secondary battery comprising:

an electrode unit produced by winding or laminating a positive electrode and a negative electrode via a separator, said positive electrode comprising positive electrode active substance comprising lithium manganese oxide, said negative electrode comprising negative electrode active substance comprising at least one material selected from the group consisting of amorphous carbonaceous material and graphitized carbonaceous material, and

a non-aqueous electrolytic solution containing a lithium compound as an electrolyte,

wherein a cumulative concentration of water (H₂O), determined using Karl Fischer's method ~~after sealing the battery, or after completion of the assembly of the battery,~~ released from both of said positive electrode and said negative electrode in relation to the weight of said electrode unit, exclusive of weight of current collectors, is suppressed to 5,000 ppm or lower in case of heating both electrodes at 25 to 200°C and to 1,500 ppm or lower in case of heating said electrodes at 200 to 300°C.